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CATALOGUE

of

Fruit and Ornamental
Trees, Evergreens,
Shrubbery, etc.



Enterprise Nurseries

GEO. E. STEIN & SON



*Growers of Quality
Trees and Plants*



Wrightsville, Pa.

R. D. 1



DEAR FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

It is indeed a great pleasure to present to you our catalogue, knowing that for years we have served you faithfully, and by our careful and unselfish methods we have been able to make staunch supporters and friends of all our customers. We exercise the greatest care in filling orders and believe that we receive as few complaints as any one in the business, yet we are not perfect, and if any one has a just complaint we want them to write us fully explaining same.

We have for Fall and Spring delivery, a good supply of healthy, vigorous and well-rooted trees and plants, and we are soliciting your valued orders, confident that you will be pleased with them, and join our many satisfied customers.

We sincerely thank each one of our customers for their support, and express our desire and belief, that we may serve you with as much satisfaction this year, as we have done in the former years. To those who have never dealt with us, we invite you to join our many friends and be convinced of our ability to serve you with satisfaction and profit. To all we wish a happy and prosperous year.

Yours very sincerely,

GEO. E. STEIN & SON.

APPLES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per. M.
Small size, 3 to 4 ft....	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00	\$250.00
Light first-class, 4 to 5 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00	350.00
First-class, 5 to 6 ft....	.75	6.00	50.00	400.00
Extra size, 6 to 7 ft....	.85	7.50		

SUMMER VARIETIES

Yellow Transparent. Earliest and best; white, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid; grows upright; bears when young, making good filler. July 1 to 15.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; tender, juicy. July 1 to 15.

Early Ripe. Of fair size; pale yellow; ripens little later than Early Harvest.

Summer Rambo. Very large; greenish red, striped; tender, juicy; tree strong grower. August 15 to September 15.

Red Astrachan. Large, nearly covered with deep crimson, juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. Tree a vigorous grower. A good bearer. August.

Early Strawberry. Tender, juicy, productive.

Watermelon. Large, pale yellow; sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a compact grower and abundant bearer. August.

FALL VARIETIES

Fall Pippin. Large, yellow, rich, aromatic.

Gravenstein. Large striped, fine quality, one of the best fall sorts.

Maiden Blush. One of the most beautiful; pale lemon with crimson cheek; flesh white, tender and crisp. October.

Wealthy. Fall. Almost solid red. Flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy, fine grained. A good keeper.

McIntosh. Medium size, nearly covered with a bright red, flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid.

Smokehouse. Fruit medium to large, uniform size and shape. Color yellow or greenish mottled with rather dark red, sometimes deepening to a solid bright red. October to March.

WINTER VARIETIES

Grimes Golden. Very large, skin golden yellow; flesh tender and crisp. A very good fall apple. September to January. Grown in all sections of the country.

Staymen's Winesap. November to April, but keeps well in May. A profitable sort to grow for market, and the best for home use. Large in size, fine appearance, good flavor, juicy and crisp, color red. A great success.

Rome Beauty. Large; roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine grained, juicy, good quality.

Delicious. Winter apple. Keeps well, color red and yellow, fine grained; and quite juicy, flavor slightly acid, but very good. A good apple for either home use or market.

Apples—Continued

York Imperial. A very good one, trees come into bearing early, and bears a good crop each year. Skin bright yellow covered with bright red and striped, very large. Suitable to any part of the country.

Jonathan. Most beautiful of all apples. Season November to April. Fruit medium to large, roundish, yellow nearly covered with red, fine grained, tender and finely flavored.

Paragon. Winter. A round apple, of extra-large size; skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, sub-acid aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree is vigorous and healthy and yields big crops every year.

Winter Banana. Size large, golden yellow and beautifully shaped with bright crimson red. Flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor. Season November to January.

Paradise Winter Sweet. Large; creamy white, rosy cheeked. One of the best sweet winter varieties.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy, rich, acid. The old reliable Winter cooking apple, and also good for desert.

Fallawater (sometimes called Pound Apple). Large; yellowish green.

Mann. A round, attractive, greenish yellow apple; flesh fine grained, juicy, firm, good quality. October to April.

Hubbardston. Large, red, striped, tender, juicy.

Stark. Large, striped, mild, sub-acid, good. Valuable as a keeper. January to May.

Baldwin. Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, rich.

Rambo. Medium, red and yellow. Mild flavor. Excellent old variety. October to December.

Senator. Tree vigorous, upright; fruit uniform in size and shape, fine grained, crisp, tender, very good. Color bright red, striped with carmine. November to March.

Cortland. A derivation from McIntosh, adding distinct perfections to that already very perfect apple. The tree: hardy, thrifty, early producing and long lived. The fruits: abundant, large, round.

Transcendent Crab. About an inch in diameter, grows in clusters. Yellow with lively scarlet cheek.

Hyslop Crab. Large, handsome, crimson, splashed with dark red. Very prolific. September.

PEACHES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per. M.
Light first-class, 3 to 4 ft. \$	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$125.00
First-class, 4 to 5 ft....	.30	2.50	20.00	175.00
Heavy first-class, 5 to 6 ft. .	.40	3.00	25.00	225.00
Extra size, 5½ to 7 ft...	.60	5.00		

Arranged in Order of Ripening

Sneed. Bright red cheeks. Earliest market Peach. July 1.

Carman. Large, creamy white skin, mostly covered red; tender, juicy. Good commercial shipper. July 15 to August 1.

Peaches—Continued

Hiley (Early Belle). The earliest commercial white freestone Peach. It resembles Belle of Georgia, but in quality is superior to most of its white-fleshed competitors. The pretty red cheek and good shipping qualities make it very popular for early market. Mid-July to August 1.

Kochester. Has the habits and characteristics of the Crawford, but fully two weeks earlier. Yellow, freestone, good size, very sweet and fine flavor. Requires only half the usual amount of sugar for canning. Ripens about the middle of July.

Champion. A large, handsome, early variety. Creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich and juicy; hardy and productive. August 1.

Belle of Georgia. Very large Peach with red cheek; flesh white and firm, of excellent flavor; fine shipper. August 1 to 15.

Old Mixon. A showy, white fleshed peach with a bright red cheek. Very large, juicy, sweet and good. Is freestone and ripens near the end of September.

Elberta. Mid-season. A valuable large peach, of good quality; fruit large, yellow with red cheek; juicy and extremely high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. The leading market variety. Ripens here about the middle of August.

J. H. Hale. One of the best sorts for market or garden. Fruit is very large, round, quality excellent. Skin yellow finely colored, flesh yellow, sweet and melting. Ripens just before the Elberta. A very good one.

Crawford's Late. Large, yellow Peach, fine for canning and market. September 1 to 15.

Gold Drop. Medium size, hardy, very productive, good quality, early bearer. Last September.

Stephen's R. R. White, partly covered with red. A fine-flavored Peach of good size and a splendid market variety. September 1 to 15.

Smock. One of the best of the late varieties, ripening about three weeks after Elberta. It is of large size, with yellow flesh. Very desirable market Peach.

Salway. A late yellow variety. Latter part of September to October 15.

Iron Mountain. Ripens September 15. Freestone. Fruit is of large size; color, white.

Bilyeu. Large; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather late. Middle to last of October.

PEACHES ARE PROFITABLE AND POPULAR

Light and well-drained soils, preferably sandy loams, seem to produce the best peaches. The tree is quick to mature, bearing heavily at an early age, and its comparative freedom from disease makes it deservedly popular. The annual pruning should consist of shortening in the terminal growth to maintain a round and compact head. When the crop is killed by severe winters as the one of 1918, "dehorning" or severe cutting in of branches is suggested. The tree bears its fruit on young wood.

In Planting. Prune severely. Cut away all the side branches to inch stubs and shorten back the leaders to form a balanced, low and compact head.

PLUMS

	Each	Per 10
Light first-class	\$.75	\$6.00
First-class, 4 to 5 ft.	1.00	8.00
Extra size, 5 to 6 ft.	1.25	10.00

Abundance. One of the oldest and best varieties; hardy, productive. Fruit large, lemon yellow, with heavy bloom; good quality. August.

Burbank. Most profitable among growers for market; ripens 10 days after Abundance. Tree hardy.

October Purple. A strong, vigorous grower, hardy, productive, of good quality; a large, round, late purple plum, especially recommended for late market.

Red June. One of the vigorous, upright growers; productive; fair size, vermilion red; pleasant quality. Ripens a week before Abundance. Aug.

Climax. One of the best of the large, early sweet Plums, ripening ahead of other varieties, which makes it a very valuable market sort. July.

Gold. Large, oval, bright yellow; rich, juicy, fine quality. A good grower.

Bradshaw. A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Very productive; valuable for market. The tree is very hardy and vigorous. Middle of August.

German Prune. Large, dark purple, sweet, good. One of the most popular for canning, because of its sweetness. September.

Italian Prune. Good size, purple, juicy, delicious, fine for drying. September.

PEARS

	Each	Per 10
Light first-class	\$.75	\$6.00
First-class, 4 to 5 ft.	1.00	8.00
Extra size, 5 to 6 ft.	1.25	10.00

Barlett. Season last of August to September 15th. Good strong grower, flesh is white, fine grained, luscious, large and buttery, has a rich melting flavor and very sweet.

Clapp's Favorite. Summer. Fruit large, yellow lemon color, spotted with brown dots; flesh fine, rich and sweet. A very good one.

Dutchess. Strong grower, productive, not subject to blight. Fruit large, light green patched with russet, melting, juicy, sweet and good. October and November.

Kieffer. One of the most prolific pears. It is an abundant and regular bearer. Good shipper. Fruit large, color yellow with red cheek. Will produce ten bushels of pears to the tree when ten years old, begins fruiting successfully when three years old. Season October.

Sheldon. A large, round, russet and red Pear of very fine quality; melting, rich, and delicious. Tree vigorous, erect, and handsome; bears well and should be more largely planted. October.

Lawrence. Medium, yellow with brown dots, melting, pleasant, aromatic. November and December.

Seckel. Medium size, skin rich, yellowish brown with deep brownish red cheek when fully ripe; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery. One of the richest and highest flavored pears known. Summer.

CHERRIES

	Each	Per 10
Light first-class	\$1.00	\$8.00
First-class, 4 to 5 ft.	1.25	10.00
Extra size, 5 to 6 ft.	1.50	12.50

SWEET CHERRIES

Napoleon. Large, pale yellow or red; firm, juicy, sweet and productive. July.

Schmidt. Immense size, deep black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, fine flavor; productive. July.

Windsor. Fruit large, liver-colored, distinct, flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and prolific. A valuable late variety. July.

Yellow Spanish. Large, yellow and red. June.

Black Tartarian. Very large, black, juicy. Last of June.

Ox Heart. Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. Tree healthy and productive. June.

SOUR CHERRIES

Baldwin. Large, round, slightly sub-acid, sweetest and richest of the Morello type. June.

Early Richmond. A dependable variety which seldom misses a crop. Medium, dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid, best. Late June.

Large Montmorency. Large, red, productive, ten days later than Early Richmond. July.

APRICOTS

	Each	Per 10
Light first-class	\$.75	\$6.00
First-class, 4 to 5 ft.	1.00	8.00
Extra size, 5 to 6 ft.	1.25	10.00

Early Golden. Small, pale orange, juicy and sweet.

Dallas. Fruit large, round, early, deep yellow with a fine blush; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and excellent. Tree hardy, a good grower.

Royal. Large, yellow, juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety.

QUINCES

	Each	Per 10
Light first-class	\$.75	\$6.00
First-class, 4 to 5 ft.	1.00	8.00
Extra size, 5 to 6 ft.	1.25	10.00

Orange. Fruit large, bright yellow, of excellent quality.

Champion. A prolific and constant bearer of oval fruit, averaging larger than Orange and ripening later. A long keeper.

Meech Prolific. A vigorous grower and immensely productive of large, orange-yellow fruit of delightful flavor, and fine cooking quality.

GRAPE-VINES

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 years old	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00

Grape-Vines should be planted 6 to 8 feet apart, in rows 8 feet apart.

Brighton. Large, handsome berries of high quality. One of the most popular reds.

Concord. The leading market, vineyard and home-garden variety. Dark blue berries of fine quality.

Grape-Vines—Continued

- Worden.** Resembles Concord but is sweeter, larger in bunch and berry, and a week to ten days earlier than that variety.
- Niagara.** The standard white Grape. It ripens with Concord but the bunches and berries are larger; very sweet.
- Moore's Early.** Bunch medium; berry large, round; vine exceedingly hardy. Ripens three weeks ahead of the Concord, making it desirable for early market.
- Pocklington.** Beautiful golden color when fully ripe, enchanting the delight of its luscious sweetness and individual flavor. Ripens late and keeps well.
- Agawam.** Deep red or maroon. Fruit large and meaty, borne in extra large, loose-shouldered bunches. Vine strong grower, very healthy. Ripens with Concord. Has a delightful aromatic flavor.
- Catawba.** One of the longest keeping grapes in cultivation. Ripens late and can be kept in good condition a long time. Flavor sprightly and attractive. The bunch and berry is medium in size and red in color.
- Moore's Diamond.** Ripens early, just before Moore's Early. Prolific grower. Berries large greenish white, juicy and of good quality. Bunches are compact. A standard white grape.

CURRANTS

- | | Each | Per 10 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Two years old, strong plants | \$.30 | \$2.50 |
- Fay's Prolific.** A very vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruit of very large size. Inclined to do better on light soils than most varieties. Popular with most growers but not upright a grower as Wilder.
- Cherry.** Large berries on short clusters; a robust fruitful sort. The vigorous, stocky bushes produce great quantities of bright red fruit. The berries have thin skins, and possess a remarkable fine flavor.
- White Grape.** Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; valuable for the table.

GOOSEBERRIES

- | | Each | Per 10 |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Two years old, strong plants | \$.30 | \$2.50 |
- Downing.** Large, handsome, pale green, and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush vigorous grower, and usually free from mildew.
- Houghton.** Medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; shoots slender, enormously productive.

BLACKBERRIES

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| Per 10 | \$.75 |
| Per 100 | 6.00 |
- Blowers.** Claimed to be the hardiest and most productive. Large size; Jet black; good shipper. Unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.
- Elodardo.** Jet Black. Berries are large to very large, of finest quality. Plants are vigorous and seldom fail to produce a bumper crop.

RASPBERRIES

- Per 10 \$.50
 Per 100 3.00
Cumberland. Produces large jet black fruit, firm and of excellent quality; sweet and mild, ripening in midseason and continuing for two weeks. Extensively planted for commercial purposes and for table use.
Cuthbert (Red). The best red raspberry. Heavy yielder of large solid fruit. Plant is a very vigorous grower. Fine for market and table use.

STRAWBERRIES

- Per 10 \$.25
 Per 100 1.50
 Per 1000 10.00
Premier. Extra early. Fruit large, deep red clear through to the center. Specially recommended for home use and in markets.
Dr. Burrill. A delicious variety for desserts and unsurpassed for canning. Fruit quite solid and therefore is a good shipper.
Chesapeake. Late. Fruit uniformly large, firm, and without green tips; does best in rich damp land.

ASPARAGUS—Strong 1 Year

Washington	Palmetto
Per 100 \$1.75	Per 100 \$1.25
Per 1000 12.00	Per 1000 8.00

- Palmetto.** A very early variety; even regular size, of excellent quality.
Washington. A new rust-resistant pedigree Asparagus. As a standard variety for the production of fancy Asparagus for the home or market, it stands ahead of all others in size, vigor, tenderness, quality, and rust-resistance.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 yr. No. 1.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00

NUT TREES, ETC.

- English Walnut.** Well known, justly popular, very hardy, will stand the extreme cold, produces abundantly.
 2 to 3 ft. Each \$1.00
 3 to 4 ft. 1.25
Almond. Very hardy, makes quick growth, bears abundantly when young.
 4 to 5 ft. Each \$.50

MULBERRY

- Downing.** Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich, and excellent.
 5 to 6 ft. Each \$1.50
Russian. Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, for hedges, fences and waste food supply in poultry yards. Fruit of small size, varies in color from white to black.
 5 to 6 ft. Each \$1.00

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

	Each	Per 10
BIRCH. Cutleaf Weeping Birch. Graceful tree for lawn planting, white bark.		
4 to 5 ft.	\$4.00	
5 to 6 ft.	5.00	
CATALPA BUNGEI. The umbrella tree. Useful in formal planting. It should be cut back severely each Spring.		
Light Heads, 4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50
Medium Heads, 5 to 6 ft.	2.50	22.50
Large Heads, 5 to 6 ft.	3.50	32.50
—Speciosa. Western Catalpa. Rapid growing tree with large, heart-shaped leaves; fragrant, white flowers.		
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.00	\$7.50
CRAB. Betchel's Flowering Crab. Large double pink flowers, very fragrant; vigorous grower.		
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	
3 to 4 ft.	1.50	
MAPLE. Norway Maple. The most popular shade tree; retains its green leaves until late autumn.		
5 to 6 ft.	\$2.00	
6 to 8 ft.	2.75	
8 to 10 ft.	4.00	
14 to 16 ft.	10.00	
—Silver Maple. Quick growing, graceful shade tree, leaves silvery underneath.		
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.25	\$10.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	
MULBERRY. Tea's Weeping Mulberry. The most popular small weeping tree.		
Medium grade	\$2.25	
Large heads	3.00	
POPLAR. Lombardy Poplar. Narrow pyramidal-tree of quick growth.		
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	
PRUNUS PISSARDI. Purpleleaf Plum. Bright purple leaves holding their color all Summer. Prune every Spring for best color effect.		
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.25	
4 to 5 ft.	1.75	
5 to 6 ft.	2.25	
SYCAMORE. Oriental Plane. A good tree for park and street use; withstands city conditions.		
8 to 10 ft.	\$3.00	
WILLOW. Babylon Weeping Willow. Pretty as single specimen to contrast with upright trees. It is the first tree to come out in foliage in the Spring and the last to lose it in the Fall.		
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.00	\$7.50
6 to 8 ft.	1.25	10.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.75	
—Pussy Willow. Very desirable for Spring effects.		
3 to 4 ft.	\$.60	
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
ALTHEA. Rose of Sharon. Rather formal upright grower, flowering in August and September. Can be furnished in the following colors: Pink, purple, red, white and blue.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$4.00	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	5.00	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00	
— Variegated leaved. Leaves striped yellow; compact grower.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.60		
BERBERIS. Thunbergii, Japanese Barberry. A splendid low hedge plant, or for foundation planting. Scarlet berries.			
9 to 12 in.	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
12 to 15 in. ....	.25	2.00	15.00
15 to 18 in. ....	.30	2.50	20.00
18 to 24 in. ....	.40	3.50	30.00
24 to 30 in. ....	.50	4.50	40.00
BUDDLEIA. Butterfly Bush. Very effective with gray-green foliage and deep lilac flowers; likes sun. June, September.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00	
CALYCANTHUS. Sweetshrub. Chocolate colored flowers, fragrant.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.75		
CORNUS. Red Bark Dogwood. Bright red bark, porcelain blue fruits. Quick grower; useful for winter effect.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.50		
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75		
CYDONIA. Japonica, Flowering Quince. Scarlet flowers in April, May.			
12 to 18 in.	\$.60		
DEUTZIA. Candidissima, Snowflake Deutzia. Graceful habit; double white. June.			
2 to 3 ft.	\$.60	\$5.00	
— Crenata. Double Pink Deutzia. Tall and handsome shrub.			
3 to 4 ft.	\$.60	\$5.00	
4 to 5 ft. ....	.90	7.50	
— Gracilis. Very dwarf. Pure white flowers. May.			
15 to 18 in.	\$.60		
18 to 24 in. ....	.90		
— Pride of Rochester. Vigorous, large flower tinged pink.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.50		
FORSYTHIA. Fortunei. Golden Bell. Vigorous grower, bright yellow flowers in April.			
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00	
HYDRANGEA. Snow Hill. Pure white flowers like big snowballs. Blooms June, July and August.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00	
— Paniculata Grandiflora. Large white cone-shaped flowers from August to September, gradually turning bronze as the season advances.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.00	
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.00	

Deciduous Shrubs—Continued

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
—Standard. Tree Hydrangea.			
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00		
3 to 4 ft.	1.50		
LONICERA, Morrowi. Morrow Honeysuckle. White flowers in May and June, followed in July and August with bright red fruit.			
3 to 4 ft.	\$.75		
4 to 5 ft.	1.00		
—Tartarica. Tartartian Honeysuckle. Flowers freely produced. Pink, red and white. Good grower.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.50		
PHILADELPHUS Coronarius. Sweet Mockorange. White flowers profusely born in May-June.			
2 to 3 ft.	\$.60	\$5.00	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00	
—Aurea. Golden Leaf Mockorange. Dwarf compact form, yellow leaves; very fragrant.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.75		
SPIREA Billardi. Bright pink fluffy flower spikes, July-October. Valuable for dry places.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.50		
—Anthony Waterer. Deep rose pink; flowering all summer; dwarf.			
12 to 15 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	
15 to 18 in. ....	.60	5.00	
18 to 24 in. ....	.75	6.00	
—Van Houttei. The most beautiful early spirea. White flowers in clusters, May and June.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	
2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	5.00	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00	
—Blue. Dwarf plant. Blue flowers born in a cluster.			
15 to 18 in.	\$.60		
SNOWBERRY. Waxy, showy, snow-white berries in autumn, as large as cranberries. Attractive foliage.			
2 to 3 ft.	\$.60	\$5.00	
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	6.00	
SYRINGA. Persian Purple Lilac. Blooms freely, May-June.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.60		
—Common Purple Lilac. Blooms in early May.			
2 to 3 ft.	\$.60		
VIBURNUM Plicatum. Japanese Snowball. Showy white flowers in June. Handsome foliage with purple autumn coloring.			
18 to 24 in.	\$.75	\$6.00	
2 to 2½ ft.	1.00	7.50	
WEIGELA Rosea. Showy pink flowers freely produced, June.			
2 to 3 ft.	\$.60		
5 to 6 ft.	1.25		
—Nana Variegata. Pale pink flower; variegated leaves; dwarf, compact grower.			
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75		
3 to 4 ft.	1.00		

HEDGE PLANTS

PRIVET. California Privet. The most popular hedge plant on account of its beauty, adaptability, and low cost.

Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000

6 to 12 in., 1 year.....	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
12 to 18 in., 1 year.....	.40	3.00	25.00
18 to 24 in., 1 year.....	.60	4.00	35.00

—**Two Year California Privet.** Cut back last Spring, this has made a bushy, well branched plant, the one to use for immediate effect.

18 to 24 in., 2 year.....	\$.75	\$5.00	\$45.00
2 to 3 ft., 2 year.....	.85	6.00	50.00
3 to 4 ft., 2 year.....	1.00	7.00	60.00

—**Golden Privet.** Grows rather slowly.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 15 in.....	\$.50	\$4.00
15 to 18 in.....	.60	5.00

—**Lodense. Lodense Privet.** A new dwarf low growing.

12 to 15 in.	\$.30	\$2.50
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—**Globe Shaped Privet.** This is California Privet carefully sheared in perfect balls.

Specimen Plants	Each	Per 10
Size 6 in. by 6 in.	\$.60	\$5.00
Size 8 in. by 8 in. ....	.75	7.00
Size 10 in. by 10 in.	1.00	9.00
Size 12 in. by 12 in.	1.50	10.00
Size 18 in. by 18 in.	2.00	15.00

EVERGREENS

ARBORVITAE. American Arborvitae. Pyramid with broad base. Good planted single or for hedge.

	Each	Per 10
12 to 18 in.	\$1.25	\$10.00
18 to 24 in.	2.00	17.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50	
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50	
3 to 3½ ft.	4.50	

—**Pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitae.** Retains bright green coloring throughout winter. Narrow columnar shape; splendid for accents of formal planting.

18 to 24 in.	\$2.00	\$17.50
2 to 2½ ft.	3.00	27.50
2½ to 3 ft.	4.00	37.50
3 to 3½ ft.	5.00	

—**Compacta. Parsons Arborvitae.** Almost globe-shaped. Bright green. Useful in formal and foundation planting.

12 to 15 in.	\$1.75
15 to 18 in.	2.50

—**Globosa. Globe Arborvitae.** Naturally globe-shaped; dwarf.

10 to 12 in.	\$1.75
12 to 15 in.	2.00
15 to 18 in.	2.75

—**Geo. Peabody Arborvitae.** Golden yellow.

15 to 18 in.	\$2.00
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—**Hoveyi. Hovey Arborvitae.** Oval in shape, nearly as broad as high, bright green foliage.

15 to 18 in.	\$2.00
18 to 24 in.	3.00

Evergreens—Continued

	Each	Per 10
—Plicata. Moss Arborvitae. Rich deep blue-green foliage. Short, stiff branchlets, give pleasing effect in light and shade. Formal pyramid.		
18 to 24 in.	\$2.25	
2 to 2½ ft.	3.00	
—Rosenthali. Rosenthal Arborvitae. Dense dark green foliage, slow grower, very hardy.		
15 to 18 in.	\$2.50	
18 to 24 in.	3.00	
—Ellwangerana. Tom Thumb Arborvitae. Dense habit; soft, close texture. Forms low, broad, blunt pyramid.		
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50	
—Wareana. Siberian Arborvitae. Broadly Pyramidal, rugged in appearance, fleshy foliage.		
15 to 18 in.	\$2.00	
18 to 24 in.	2.75	
AZALEA Amoena. Showy purple-red flowers. April-May.		
6 to 8 in.	\$1.25	
—Hinodegiri. Flowers very bright carmine-pink; effective in masses, or with Evergreens.		
6 to 8 in.	\$1.50	
ABIES Concolor. White Fir. Forms symmetrical, beautiful specimen. Large gray-green needles.		
18 to 24 in.	\$4.00	
2 to 2½ ft.	5.00	
—Douglasi. Douglas Fir. Very hardy; dark bluish-green coloring. Prefers well drained situation.		
12 to 18 in.	1.50	
18 to 24 in.	2.25	
BIOTA. Orientalis. Chinese Arborvitae. Rather stiff, columnar habit; bright green foliage, bronze in winter; a good accent plant.		
18 to 24 in.	\$1.50	\$12.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00	17.50
2½ to 3 ft.	2.50	
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	
—Aurea Nana. Berckman's Golden Arborvitae. A gem for dwarf planting; compact, roundish shape; warm golden yellow foliage. Especially good for formal work and edging.		
8 to 10 in.	\$1.50	\$12.50
10 to 12 in.	1.75	
12 to 15 in.	2.25	
15 to 18 in.	3.00	
18 to 24 in.	4.50	
—Elegantissima. Yellow Column Arborvitae. Assumes a rich, deep golden bronze color in winter. Compact, columnar.		
15 to 18 in.	\$1.75	
18 to 24 in.	2.75	
2 to 2½ ft.	4.50	

Evergreens—Continued

	Each	Per 10
BOXWOOD. Sempervirens. Bush Boxwood.		
10 to 12 in.	\$1.25	\$10.00
12 to 15 in.	1.50	12.50
15 to 18 in.	2.25	
—Suffruticosa. Truedwarf Box. Extensively used for edging.		
3 to 4 in.	\$.20	\$1.50
4 to 6 in. ....	.30	2.00
6 to 8 in.	1.00	9.00
Rock Cotoneaster. Small box-like leaves; bright red berries.		
2 year 3 in. pot.	\$1.00	\$7.50
18 to 24 in.	2.50	
EUONYMUS. Japonicus. Evergreen burning bush. Lustrous, deep green leaves; upright bushy habit; needs winter protection.		
8 to 10 in.	\$.75	
12 to 15 in.	1.50	
—Variegatus. Leaves veined and marked yellowish white and pink.		
8 to 10 in.	\$1.00	
JUNIPER. Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. Broad, bushy habit. Gray-green foliage, giving feathery appearance. A most adaptable, hardy evergreen, highly recommended.		
12 to 18 in. spread	\$1.50	\$12.50
18 to 24 in. spread	2.25	20.00
2 to 3 ft. spread	4.00	
3 to 4 ft. spread	6.00	
—Communis Aurea. Golden Common Juniper. Low spreading habit. Golden foliage, particularly bright in Spring.		
18 to 24 in. spread	\$2.00	
2½ to 3 ft. spread	4.00	
—Canadensis. Canada Juniper. Forms a low vase-shaped bush, leaves dark green above, bluish underneath.		
15 to 18 in.	\$2.00	
18 to 24 in.	2.75	
—Stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. Compact well-shaped pyramid. Foliage gray-green, most useful for formal effects.		
10 to 12 in.	\$1.50	\$12.50
12 to 15 in.	2.00	
15 to 18 in.	3.00	

PRUNING OF EVERGREENS

At planting time evergreens seldom need pruning. If well grown like ours they are shapely and when handled with balls of soil they should grow off without trouble. However in a year or so more varieties are inclined to grow "open." Then shearing may be done with hedge tools, clipping the young growth, preferably not further than that made the previous season. This causes the inner branches to advance making a very close and compact plant, thus hiding the unsightly interior of open trees. Topping, too, may be done but please try and cut to a small branch that will again develop into a leader. Chopping the tops off flat often makes good trees resemble a sawed-off board or log. **Important**—Prune evergreens when they are growing—better just as the spring growth comes on and at least before it becomes hard in July.

Evergreens—Continued

	Each	Per 10
— Horizontalis, Creeping Savin Juniper. Branches trail along ground. Adapted to rock work and ground cover. 18 to 24 in.	\$2.00	
— Douglasi, Waukegan Juniper. Long branches trailing along the ground. Steely-blue foliage. A splendid ground cover. Also effective among rocks. 15 to 18 in. spread	\$1.50	
— Sabina, Savin Juniper. Dense, dark green foliage. Spreading branches forming irregular vase-shaped bush. 10 to 12 in.	\$1.50	\$12.50
12 to 15 in.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	3.00	
2 to 2½ ft.	4.00	
— Virgiana Glauca, Silver Red Cedar. Distinct bluish-gray foliage. 3 to 4 ft.	\$5.00	
4 to 5 ft.	7.00	
— Virgiana Schottii. Dense columnar light yellowish green foliage, hardy and beautiful. 18 to 24 in.	\$2.00	
PICEA (Spruce)		
— Norway Spruce. Has dark green foliage and grows rapidly. Makes a good windbrake, and lends itself well to trimmed hedges. 18 to 24 in.	\$1.75	
2 to 2½ ft.	2.25	
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00	
3 to 4 ft.	5.00	
— Colorado Spruce. Has abundance of heavy foliage of a light green color; pyramidal and regular in shape. 12 to 18 in.	\$2.00	
18 to 24 in.	4.00	
— Hemlock, Canada Hemlock. Most graceful and adaptable, does well in shady and sunny places. 12 to 18 in.	\$1.50	
18 to 24 in.	2.50	
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50	
PINE, Mugho Pine. Forms a round-topped clump. Useful for foundation and rock planting work. Very hardy. 10 to 12 in.		
12 to 15 in.	3.25	
— Austrian Pine. Rich dark green. Vigorous, dense grower. Good for background. 2 to 2½ ft.	\$4.00	
— Scotch Pine. A rapid-growing, handsome tree. 2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.25	
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00	
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	
— White Pine. 18 to 24 in.	\$1.50	
2 to 2½ ft.	2.25	
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	
RETINOSPORA.		
— Filifera, Thread branched Cypress. Has long, stringy, drooping branches and bright green foliage. Graceful and decorative. 15 to 18 in.	\$2.00	
18 to 24 in.	3.00	
2 to 2½ ft.	4.00	

Evergreens—Continued

	Each	Per 10
— Filifera Aurea. Golden Thread branched Cypress. Very bright, conspicuous golden yellow. Grows more slowly than preceding.		
10 to 12 in.	\$1.75	
— Plumosa. Plume Cypress. Forms a dense cone of fine texture. Useful for shearing into formal shapes.		
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50	\$12.50
15 to 18 in.	2.00	17.50
18 to 24 in.	3.00	27.50
2 to 2½ ft.	4.00	
— Plumosa Aurea. Goldenplume Cypress. Similar to plumosa except golden in color.		
15 to 18 in.	\$2.25	
18 to 24 in.	3.00	
2 to 2½ ft.	3.75	
— Squarrosa Veitchi. Veitch Moss Cypress. Foliage blue-gray, feathery and dense, giving soft wooly appearance.		
12 to 15 in.	\$2.00	
15 to 18 in.	2.75	
— Squarrosa Sulphurea. Sulphur-tipped Retinospora. Round, dense grower, with soft yellowish green foliage.		
12 to 15 in.	\$2.00	
15 to 18 in.	2.50	
— Obtusa Compacta. Football Cypress. Almost spherical in shape. Good green throughout winter. Very useful in foundation or formal work.		
12 to 15 in.	\$2.00	
15 to 18 in.	3.00	
— Ericoides. Cedar Retinospora. Erect, dense habit; graceful, slender branches, clothed with fine, soft, light green foliage.		
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50	
TAXUS.		
— Cuspidata. Spreading Japanese Yew. Rich deep green leaves. Spreading bushy habit. Exceptionally hardy.		
12 to 15 in.	\$2.25	
15 to 18 in.	3.00	
— Brevifolia. Dwarf Japanese Yew. Broad thick leaves, blackish green, slow growing and irregular spreading habit.		
10 to 12 in.	\$2.00	

WINTER PROTECTION FOR EVERGREENS

Evergreens during the first Winter after planting should have some form of protection. Wind and sun may cause damage on account of excessive evaporation of moisture from the foliage at a time when no moisture is being taken in through the roots. When subject to alternate freezing and thawing protect also against heaving of the soil.

Moisture evaporation may be prevented by the erection of a burlap shield as a windbreak to ward off strong, drying winds, or by wrapping the plants with "overcoats" of straw or evergreen boughs. Avoid wrapping too tightly or injury to the plant will result from heating of foliage.

To prevent heaving of the soil provide a ground mulch of strawy manure, cut tobacco stems or any material (other than fresh manure) which will form a light, loose covering. A coating extending as far as the spread of the roots and 3 to 5 inches thick, according to the density of the material used, is generally sufficient. No covering should be thick enough to bury the foliage.

Be sure, too, that the ground is thoroughly saturated with moisture before it finally freezes up, and leave no holes near the plants for the water to collect and freeze.

SUCCESSFUL PLANTING, PRUNING AND CARE

CARE OF STOCK

The bundles should be opened immediately, the roots dipped in water, then heeled in moist ground so that the mellow earth will come in contact with the roots and thoroughly protect them from the air, having the earth tramped solid about them.

When ready to plant, take up only a few at a time, puddle the roots and do not allow them to lie exposed to the sun or air.

The ground should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow.

PLANTING

The holes for planting must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. All broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row; **pack the soil very firmly about the roots by tamping with the feet or post tamper**, being careful not to bark or break the roots. Leave three inches of the surface soil loose to serve as a mulch. If the ground is very dry apply one to two pails of water before this soil mulch is in place, and after the water has soaked away it can then be placed over the moist soil.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

40 feet apart each way	28
30 feet apart each way	48
20 feet apart each way	110
18 feet apart each way	135
15 feet apart each way	205
12 feet apart each way	300
10 feet apart each way	435
8 feet apart each way	680
6 feet apart each way	1,210
5 feet apart each way	1,745
4 feet apart each way	2,725
3 feet apart each way	4,840

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

SUITABLE DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Apples—30 to 40 feet apart each way.
 Standard Pears and Cherries—20 feet apart each way.
 Plums, Peaches and Apricots—16 to 18 feet apart each way.
 Dwarf Pears and Quinces—10 to 12 feet apart each way.
 Grapes—rows of 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 10 feet in rows.
 Currants and Gooseberries—4 feet apart.
 Raspberries and Blackberries—3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet.
 Strawberries, for field culture—1 by 3 to 3½ feet.
 Strawberries, for garden culture—1 to 2 feet apart.



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Our nurseries are inspected every year and every shipment will be accompanied by Certificate of the State Examiner.

LOCATION OF NURSERIES. One-half mile west of East Prospect, on the road leading from East Prospect to Wrightsville, Pa.

Visitors are welcome every day except Sunday, when no business of any kind will be transacted.

SEASONS FOR PLANTING. Seasons open in the Fall from October fifteenth until the ground freezes. In the Spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground to about the tenth of May.

